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The Intelligencer.

WHEELING, APRIL 7, 1896.
REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

State Delegate Convention—Clarkburg,
May 14.
State Nominating Convention—Parkers-
burg, July 22.
First District Delegate Convention—
Clarkburg, May 15.
Second District Delegate Convention—
Grafton, May 15.
Fourth District Delegate Convention—
Huntington, April 22.
Fourth District Congressional Con-
vention—Parkersburg, July 21.

Improvement of Our Waterways.

By the tremendous majority of 268
to 44 the river and harbor bill goes
through the house under a suspension
of the rules. The opposition was too small
to cut any figure. The vote means
that if the senate concurs and the Presi-
dent interposes a veto the bill will go
through the house over the veto.

It is significant that a bill carrying
a present appropriation of \$10,000,000
and providing for continuing contracts,
aggregating five times this amount can
pass the house under a suspension of
the rules. No other appropriation bill
can do this.

It used to be quite otherwise. The
house used to be reluctant in spite of
log-rolling, for public opinion was not
on the side of the appropriation. The
change is due to the enlightenment of
public opinion and the splendid results
have brought this about. Every im-
provement of a harbor or a river has
borne such good fruit that the country
has come to believe in appropriations
for this purpose.

The constitutional feature no longer
troubles anybody. Nobody doubts that
Congress has authority under the con-
stitution to improve the harbors and
the navigable streams of the country.
The only question now is how fast the
work can be pushed.

In the present bill the waterways in
which West Virginia is most interested
get as liberal treatment as the condi-
tion of the treasury will allow, and this
is a decided triumph for the effort that
has been made in their behalf.

The Monongahela is to be slack-
watered to enable our coal to find a
cheaper outlet, additional dams are to
be constructed above Wheeling, and a
complete survey of the river is to be
made to determine the location of the
remaining locks and dams to perfect
the system.

It is believed that he senate will con-
cur with the house and send the bill to
the President.

The unit rule would come very handy
to the presidential trust, but there is no
unit rule in the Republican national
convention. Every delegate has a right
to poll his vote as he desires.

Free Cuba.

Only twenty-seven members of the
house voted against the Cuban resolu-
tion. Certainly this represents the full
proportion of the people of this country
who are opposed to the resolution. The
people sympathize intensely with the
Cuban cause and with the game fight
the Cubans are making.

It is the old fight for freedom, another
outbreak of the long struggle against
oppression. We Americans know what
it is to contend for liberty against odds.
We know what it is to hear a kindly
voice, to feel the grasp of a friendly
hand. Yet the American colonies had
no such aggravated provocation as the
island of Cuba has.

Perhaps men of the colonial blood
would not have endured so long as the
Cubans have such misrule as Spain has
put upon them. At least the oppression
was greater than Cuba could stand,
and for ten years she struggled for
her liberty, and struggled in vain.

The present revolt is more than a year
old, and in this time it has made such
headway as was not made in all the
ten-years' war. It has gone so far as
to make it seem impossible for Spain
to put it down. The greater part of
the island is under Cuban control, and
there seems to be a determination to
establish independence this time or
perish in the attempt.

It is the spirit of the Cubans as well
as their achievements that has drawn
Americans to them. Congress has but
reflected the sentiment of the country.
It is a suggestion to the President that
amounts to a command. What will he
do about it?

Hurray for the American Congress
and Cuba Libre!

The Big Hat Habit.
Already there is a promise of trouble
in construing Ohio's anti-big hat the-
atre law. Nobody may appear in a
theatre wearing a big hat. This is
good, although it shoots straight at
lovely woman, who has been the of-
fender. Men are not in the habit of
sitting with their hats on in places of
public assembly and would not be per-
mitted to wear their headgear if they
desired to wear it.

With lovely woman it has been differ-
ent. She has seemed to be unable
to find a hat big enough for the theatre.
The Ohio legislature has declared that
she may not indulge longer this mad-
dening propensity. The law-givers of

that great state have taken high
ground against the big hat habit and
resolved to cure it.

But now comes the interesting mat-
ter of construction. How big must a
hat be before it is a big enough hat to
come within the meaning of the law?
Must it be six feet? And then there is
the question of height. May a woman
sit under a hat three feet high? Is
the line to be drawn at five feet?

These details should have been set-
tled in the bill. If the courts have to
deal with them there will be infinite
trouble, for there are no precedents to
steer by and each court will have its
own idea of bigness of width and
height.

The law is good in that it declares
a great principle. It would have been
better if it had got right down to busi-
ness and prescribed the maximum
width and height of the hat that will
pass muster.

General and Mrs. Harrison will kin-
dly accept congratulations. May they
live long and prosper.

Mr. Carlisle is Willing.

The meaning of Secretary Carlisle's
letter is that if his state will endorse
him he is willing to be entered for the
party's nomination for the presidency.
Will his state endorse him? To do this
it must endorse his financial policy.

Secretary Carlisle made the fight for
sound money which resulted in making
Bradley governor of Kentucky and so
dividing the legislature as to make im-
possible the election of a United States
senator. This left Senator Blackburn
out in the cold. Moreover it enraged
all the free silver Democrats in the
state. Will then men, headed by Black-
burn, agree to give Secretary Carlisle
the endorsement of Kentucky?

There are queer turns in politics. A
truce may be patched up by which
Carlisle shall have the vote for Presi-
dent and Blackburn the support for the
senate. It does not matter greatly.
No Democrat can be elected President
this year.

Just after the election the Louisville
Courier Journal said that no Demo-
crat, not even Secretary Carlisle, could
carry Kentucky this year for the presi-
dency.

Captain Doveney was hurrahing by
telegraph yesterday over the passage
of the river and harbor bill. He had
good reason to raise his Ebenezer.

The Button and the Combine.

Harrison buttons have appeared in
Indiana, and the innocent combine or-
gans are wondering where they came
from. Well, they did not come from
General Harrison. They emanated
from the dazed brain of the combine.
They are part of the scheme to work up
Indiana for Harrison, who would have
had his state if he had been in the field.

Let it be well understood that the
combine artists are no more for Harrison
now than they were for Blaine in
1892, when they entered the Maine
statesman in the hope of running Har-
rison off the track. They have been
suspected of having the double pur-
pose of defeating Harrison and making
an end of Blaine by the same master
stroke.

These are the men who are back of
the Harrison button campaign in In-
diana. And these are the men who will
not select for the Republican party its
nominee for the presidency. The mas-
sages of the Republican party will relieve
them of that burden of responsibility.

Provided Secretary Carlisle can get
the endorsement of his state, is he the
administration candidate for the presi-
dency? If so it will have to be ex-
plained why Secretary Olney has been
given the "marble heart" with so little
ceremony. Olney's friends thought he
would be the favored one.

An alliance between Spain and Eng-
land would be odd, but in European poli-
tics they have strange bed fellows. The
alliance cannot, however, look to Eng-
lish resentment of American sympathy
with Cuba. England wants no war with
the United States.

If Secretary Carlisle can get his
state's endorsement and the Demo-
cratic nomination for President the
Democrats need not be without a nomi-
nee. Mr. Carlisle's party should ap-
preciate his willingness to make the
sacrifice hit.

SENATOR ELKINS' SPEECH

Favoring the Building Up of Our Com-
merce on the Sea—American Shipping.
Some Starling Facts.

In his speech in the senate last Thurs-
day, during the debate on the postoffice
appropriation bill, Senator S. B. Elkins
took strong grounds in support of
the subsidy to the Oceanic Mail Steam-
ship Company, showing conclusively the
duty of the United States to meet British
competition by building up Ameri-
can carrying trade. After showing the
active, open and oppressive hostility to
American trade, American steamships
and American railroads by England
and Canada, he declared it should
be opposed. Such opposition, Mr. El-
kins declared, was the kind of Monroe
doctrine he favored, and he continued
as follows:

In twenty-six years we have collected
from the tariff \$4,300,000,000. That is an
appalling sum. Our people have paid
out to foreigners for shipping about
\$4,100,000,000. The larger part of this
vast sum of money could have been
paid to our own people. It should have
been kept in the hands of our country,
and would have been if we had extended
the proper protection to American shipping.

From 1848 to 1891 Great Britain paid in
the way of subsidies and mail pay to her
steamers \$197,027,789, while the United
States paid in the way of mail payments
\$8 to our flag and to our country, and
help only \$25,546,320; that is to say,
we are to support her shipping. We
can not cope with England by sub-
sidies at this late day. She is too
strongly entrenched and established on
the seas. It would take fifty years, if
we should match our treasury against
England's, to even catch up or be on an
equal footing with her in shipping and
as a maritime power.

Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech of
March 25, before the Canadian club in
London, said:

"The greatest obligation is the imperi-
al trade. The greatest interest the
imperial trade. The former must be
reached through the latter."

Why can we not learn a lesson from
these utterances? This is the policy of
England and this has made her the mis-
tress of the sea, controlling the com-
merce of the world. If we were to adopt
such a policy and protect our great inter-
ests, then we would be a great mari-
time and a great naval power, the equal
of England, our flag known and re-
spected all over the world.

Mr. President, the question is how to
bring this about? The senator from
Wisconsin (Mr. Vilas) in his speech yes-
terday opposed this amendment, he op-
posed subsidies. I take it this is so. I
heard his speech and I take it he means

that it is the duty of our government
to secure the transportation of the mails
for the least amount of money, and
therefore, if British ships will carry
their character, let the British ships have
the business and the American ships go
out of business. This is the way I in-
terpret the senator's speech. But, Mr.
President, that would leave us at the
mercy of England without any ship-
ping or without any pretension to being
a maritime power.

The plan that suggests itself to
my mind is that we should go back to
the teachings of our fathers, and that we
should restore the old discriminating
duties; that we should impose a tax of
10 per cent ad valorem, in addition to
whatever tax is imposed by law, on all
goods, wares, and merchandise imported
into the United States in vessels not
of the United States. It seems to me
that this would settle the question upon
the best possible basis and in time re-
live and restore our shipping.

Our first Congress upon the recom-
mendation of Washington, Madison and
Hamilton, passed just such a law as I
suggest, which lasted more than two
hundred years, and at the same time
of which in 1897, we were equal to Eng-
land in the shipping and carrying trade
of the world. Such an act would take
no money out of the treasury. It would
not be open to the objection that a
subsidy is open to, and that our people
so persistently fight and have fought.
It would, on the contrary, put money
into the treasury, and at the same time
give our shipping a new life. If we would
enact such a law, within two years we
would find money coming into the treas-
ury and American ships in every port of
the world. Under such a law our ship-
ping would prosper at once.

We began our government with pro-
tection to American manufacturers and
like-wise with protection to our shipping
interests. We have continued, under
constant assaults, however, protection to
our manufacturers, and the result is
that we are the leading manufacturing
nation of the world. At the end of
twenty-six years of protection to ship-
ping, by the persuasion of England, we
abandoned it. What is the condition
now? Had we continued throwing
around our shipping the same protection
we afforded to our manufacturers,
our shipping interests would be in just
the same condition that our manufac-
turing interests are, and we should be
leading the world in shipping.

After twenty years of abandonment
of protection to American shipping, the
result is that to-day American ships
are carrying but 11 per cent of our for-
eign trade, and we are getting worse off
in that direction every year. It is very
significant, however, and also gratifying,
that this subject is engaging the
attention of the country. I beg the
diligence of the senate while I read from
the platform adopted by the Republican
convention of Massachusetts last week
bearing on this subject.

"We have always given protection to
our shipbuilders. In late years we have
neglected to protect our shipowners. We
believe the time has come to return to
the policy of Washington, and to re-
turn by discriminating duties in favor
of American bottoms, secured 90
per cent of our carrying trade to Ameri-
can ships, and which, if now restored,
would again revive our shipping and
cause American freights to be paid to
Americans."

That I believe to be sound doctrine.
Listen to what Jefferson said on the
same subject in 1791:
"If particular nations grasp at undue
shares of our commerce, and more es-
pecially if the seizure on the means of the
United States to convert them into al-
liment for their own strength, and with-
draw them entirely from the support
of those to whom they belong, defensive
and protective measures become neces-
sary on the part of the nations whose
marine sources are thus invaded, or it
will be disarmed of its defense, its pro-
ductions will be at the mercy of the na-
tion which has possessed itself exclu-
sively of the means of carrying them,
and its policies may be influenced by
the power which commands its commerce."
Jefferson's works, volume 7, page 618.

Mr. President what is the position
of the United States? It has to-day the
best business stand on this planet. On
one side of us are 800,000,000 people and
on the other side 400,000,000 consumers.
We are located between the two great
populations. We have the longest sea-
coast line of any country in the world; we
are the richest nation; we consume more
and produce more than any other nation
in the world. With these advantages
and with a proper policy, we should be
and will be the greatest shipping and
maritime power on earth.

What is our present condition? As
I have said, we carry only 11 per cent
of our foreign trade, and this percent-
age is growing less every year. This is
humiliating to Americans. Our flag is
also a myth and not known or seen in
many important cities of the world.
Notwithstanding our greatness, we are
in some parts of the world almost an
unknown people. Think of it! In 1895
only two American sailing vessels vis-
ited Liverpool, and during the same
year not a single American vessel
touched at the great cities of Glasgow,
Hull, Cardiff, Belfast, Dublin, Stock-
holm, Rotterdam, Genoa, Naples, and
London. The United States flag was
not seen on a ship in any one of those
great cities of the world in 1895. In
Barcelona only two American sailing
vessels were seen last year. No won-
der the Spaniards were willing to as-
sault and insult our consul.
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In Bergen, the second largest city in
Norway—and Norway is one of the large-
est shipping countries in the world,
ranking next to Germany—the United
States consul complained some one 25
times in connection with a bill of lading.
He was reported to the state depart-
ment, and on being called upon for an
explanation, his answer was: "I am not
familiar with the regulations. I con-
fess. This is the first American ship
that has come to this port in twenty-
five years; and it is the first time I have
had to look up the regulations."
Mr. President, I shall at some later
date discuss further the question of dis-
criminating duties. But in view of the
circumstances surrounding this very
steamship line, which needs this help, I
state frankly that I do not believe that
the United States Bank Building, by
W. C. Gilmer, it up it will be possible to
save it for more than two or three years
against Canadian and English opposi-
tion.

FOR THE CUBAN CAUSE.

An Unknown Sympathizer who Sends
Mysterious Checks.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 6.—Dr.
John Guitra, a leading Cuban patriot
of this city, has received a letter from
an unknown Cuban sympathizer who
signs himself "Ismael Agaramonte,"
enclosing a check for \$4,000 in aid of
the Cuban cause, and another for \$1,000
to be given to the widow of a Cuban
patriot who had acted as secretary to a
Cuban delegate. Senator Estrada Palma.
This makes the third check which Dr.
Guitra has received from his unknown
correspondent. The first, which came
two months ago, enclosed a check for
\$2,000 in aid of the Cuban patriots'
cause. The second, received about a
month later, contained a check for
\$1,000.

The Time for Battling.

Up the system is at this season. The
cold weather has made unusual drains
upon vital forces. The blood has be-
come impoverished and impure, and all
the functions of the body suffer in
consequence. Hood's Sarsaparilla is
the great builder, because it is the One
True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite
cathartic with all who use them. All
druggists, 25 cents.

"GIVE me a liver regulator and I can
regulate the liver," said a woman who
druggist handed her a bottle of De-
Witt's Early Risers, the famous
little pills. Logan & Co., Wheeling, W.
Va., B. F. Peabody, Benwood and Bowie
& Co., Bridgeport, O.

Half A Million Dollars.

To be given Away in Articles of
Real Value to the Users of
Mail Pouch
Tobacco.

"Chewing and Smoking"
The Only ANTI-NEUROtic and ANTI-DYSPEPTIC
TOBACCO.

SAVE YOUR COUPONS OR EMPTY
PACKS UNTIL COUPONS APPEAR AND GET
A CHANCE FOR THE FOLLOW-
ING VALUABLE AND USEFUL ARTICLES:

VALUABLE PICTURES.
Handsome Water Color Paintings, Land-
scape and Marine, also 14x22, 19 subjects.
Fine Pastel Facsimiles, Landscapes and
Figures, also 20x24 inches, 15 subjects.
Beautiful Venetian Scenes, Works of Ar-
tistic Masterpieces, 14 subjects.
Magnificent Water Color Gravures, after fa-
mous artists, also 20x24 inches, 15 subjects.
NO ADVERTISING ON ANY OF THE ABOVE.
Each Picture or Work of Art has a new before
high price. They are suitable decorations for
any home, and to be appreciated must be seen.

CHOICE BOOKS.
Cloth Bound Standard Works, over 150 se-
lected titles, by Eminent Authors.
Popular Novels, 200 titles, by Eminent Authors.

TOBACCO POUCHES.
Rubber, self-closing, Convenient and useful.

PIPES.
French Briar (Manufactured Genuine).

POCKET KNIVES.
Jack Knives and Pen Knives, Best quality,
American manufacture, Razor Steel, hand
forged, finely tempered Blades. Stag Handle

RAZORS.
Highest Grade Steel. Hollow Ground.

POCKET BOOKS.
Finest Quality Leather, Ladies' and Gents'.

CYCLOMETERS.
1000 Mile Repeating, For any size Bicycle.

EXCELLENT OPEN FACE WATCHES.
The Mail Pouch Watch Co., of New York, N. Y.,
a leading American Watch Company
and are guaranteed, without qualification.
The "works" contain all improvements up
to date. They will wear and perform well
for a life time if only ordinarily cared for.

Coupons explain how to secure All Articles.
One Coupon for each 5 cent (5 cents) Pack.
Two Coupons for each 10 cent (10 cents) Pack.

Mail Pouch Tobacco is sold by all dealers.
Packets (new or old) containing no coupons
will be accepted as coupons. "20 oz." Empty Bag
as one Coupon, "4 oz." Empty Bag as two Coupons.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE mailed on applica-
tion, giving complete list and description of all articles
and titles of Books and Pictures; also tells how to get them.

The Block Bros. Tobacco Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
No coupons exchanged after July 1, 1897.

STARTLING PLOT DISCOVERED.

A Plan to Abduct Cornelius Vanderbilt
Frustrated—A Bold Scheme Unearthed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—George
E. Gard, late chief of the Southern Pa-
cific company's detective service, came
up from Los Angeles last night and
gave publicity to one of the most re-
markable stories of an anarchist plot
that was ever heard in San Francisco.

The plot, according to Mr. Gard, was
nothing less than a conspiracy to hold
up the Vanderbilt special train and ab-
duct Cornelius Vanderbilt, and it has
transpired that the officials of the
Southern Pacific company, who were
informed by Mr. Gard before the Van-
derbilt party reached El Paso, have
been taking all possible precautions to
prevent the carrying out of the plot.

"Shortly before the Vanderbilt party
reached El Paso," said Mr. Gard, "I re-
ceived a letter which detailed in some
degree the plans of a gang of extremis-
ts for making money out of the kid-
napping of Cornelius Vanderbilt.
I have never received, but I was con-
vinced immediately of its genuineness,
for I knew the person that wrote it, as
well as his history and associations.

"From what I could judge by the let-
ter, the conspirators had at that time
perfected no plans further than to
agree among themselves to hold up the
Vanderbilt special train at some point
in the San Joaquin valley, and make
the best haul that was possible. If no
money was to be had any other way,
Cornelius Vanderbilt was to be kid-
napped and every one else in the party
was to be killed if necessary, in the ac-
complishment of the end in view."

Neither Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Depew
nor any of the members of the visiting
party were informed of the anticipated
hold-up, and left the city last evening
on their way east without learning that
they had been made the objects of a
conspiracy of a gang of desperadoes.

LIKE its predecessors, the April num-
ber of The Engineering Magazine is
timely in the treatment of interesting
topics. In a paper entitled "Industrial
Conditions and the Money Market," M.
L. Muhleman shows clearly that the
stock exchanges exercise a most potent
influence upon industrial development,
and the conclusion pointed to is that to
insure conditions of stable and healthy
prosperity we must so order our cur-
rency system and so manage our great
industrial enterprises that both will
command the entire confidence of both
home and foreign investors.

H. W. Hinckley's paper, "Irrigation on
the Great Plains," tells most interest-
ingly the story of the conversion of the
"Great American Desert." Into the
greatest grain growing country in the
world. Under the title, "Pure Water
for Drinking and Cooking," S. P. Ax-
tell writes on a question which is forced
upon every community each spring.
The suggestions for the improvement
of water supplies are practical, and
should be carefully looked into. In a
paper on "The Present Status of Aerial
Navigation," Octave Chanute reviews
recent attempts in this line, and discus-
es the evident means to future suc-
cesses.

Other important papers in the same
number are "Railroad Corporations and
Political Influence," by Gy. Warman;
"Future of the Elevated Railway," by
Eugene Klapp; "The Relative Value
of Different Coals," by H. M. Chance;
"Modern Machine Shop Economics,"
(the first of a series of six important
articles), by H. L. Arnold; "The Archi-
tecture of Modern Bank Buildings," by
W. C. Gilmer; "Determining the Value
of an Iron Mine," by N. P. Hulst. The
Engineering Magazine, Times Building,
New York.

LOOK out for cheap substitutes! Be-
ware of new remedies. Dr. Bull's Cough
Syrup has stood the test for nearly fifty
years.

QUICK in effect, heals and leaves no
scar. Burning, scaly skin eruptions
quickly cured by Dr. Bull's Witch Hazel
Salve. Applied to burns, scalds, cold
sores, it is magical in effect. Always
cures piles. Logan & Co., Wheeling, W.
Va., B. F. Peabody, Benwood, and
Bowie & Co., Bridgeport, O.

FACE RAW AND BLEEDING.

My little boy was afflicted with Eczema in
acute form for a year, during which we tried
without success every known remedy. The dis-
order appeared on the right cheek and was of a
blistery and bloody form. His pillow, morning
while he lay in bed, was soiled with the
face, while it was impossible to prevent him
from scratching his face. He was in great
discomfort, and I bought a box of Dr. Bull's
Advised to try Eczema, I bought a box. The
first application was made at night, and it is a
fact, that the appearance of the affected part
improved, and the itching subsided. The next
morning, and continuing the treatment, as a result,
my child has as fair and smooth skin as can be
found anywhere.

W. S. NEDHAM, Palisade, O.

RECENT CASE TREATED.—Warm hands with
CUTICURA, gave applications of CUTICURA (with
Borax), great relief and mild doses of CUTICURA
restored the system. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.
Borax, 25c. Each bottle contains 100 applications.
CUTICURA, 50c. Borax, 25c. Each bottle contains 100 applications.
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acute form for a year, during which we tried
without success every known remedy. The dis-
order appeared on the right cheek and was of a
blistery and bloody form. His pillow, morning
while he lay in bed, was soiled with the
face, while it was impossible to prevent him
from scratching his face. He was in great
discomfort, and I bought a box of Dr. Bull's
Advised to try Eczema, I bought a box. The
first application was made at night, and it is a
fact, that the appearance of the affected part
improved, and the itching subsided. The next
morning, and continuing the treatment, as a result,
my child has as fair and smooth skin as can be
found anywhere.

W. S. NEDHAM, Palisade, O.

RECENT CASE TREATED.—Warm hands with
CUTICURA, gave applications of CUTICURA (with
Borax), great relief and mild doses of CUTICURA
restored the system. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.
Borax, 25c. Each bottle contains 100 applications.
CUTICURA, 50c. Borax, 25c. Each bottle contains 100 applications.

QUICK in effect, heals and leaves no
scar. Burning, scaly skin eruptions
quickly cured by Dr. Bull's Witch Hazel
Salve. Applied to burns, scalds, cold
sores, it is magical in effect. Always
cures piles. Logan & Co., Wheeling, W.
Va., B. F. Peabody, Benwood, and
Bowie & Co., Bridgeport, O.